



PRICE ONE CENT.

EVENING EDITION.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1887.

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WORDS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THOUSANDS IN THE CITY WHO SUFFER
BECAUSE COAL IS DEAR.

Small Dealers in the Poorer Districts Sell with Little Profit, but the Coal Barons Show No Mercy—Fears that the Coming Winter Will Be as Bad as the Last—Short Weight and Higher Prices Already.

King Cole is a despotic monarch in the winter-time, and in such cold spells as this he makes millions tremble at his nod.

The coal barons who defy the miners in the Lehigh Valley and the Reading district, profess to wait with equanimity for the strike to come to an end, but in many a densely populated quarter of this city are thousands whose homes must be cold and cheerless till coal can be got at a fair price.

A World reporter, who had just been interviewing some big coal firms who said there was no scarcity, that coal was plentiful and cheap and that it would continue to be so all through this season, was sent to canvass the views of the smaller dealers, who are brought directly in contact with the consumer.

They are to be found all along the east and west sides of the city, and the reporter started at Twenty-third street and First avenue, going northward.

There are many big coal wharves in the vicinity, but almost every grocery store has a wooden box on the sidewalk filled with coal for sale in small quantities to the tenement-house population.

The first store visited was that of Mr. Patrick J. McAndrews, at 621 First avenue. Mr. McAndrews, a well-preserved man of fifty years, was selling a poor woman a paiful of coal as the reporter approached.

"She will carry that three blocks and then up four steep flights of stairs," said he when his customer trudged away. "I set it for her at 12 cents a paiful, which is about the price I pay for it myself. I don't make any profit on it, but keep it, like sugar and soap, as an accommodation to my customers. I pay \$6 a ton at the yard, and the hard to get as that. Of course, it's not the best coal. The dealers palm off on us the inferior grades, and instead of 2,240, or even 2,000, pounds to the ton they seldom give me more than 1,800."

Mr. Charles Seligman, at 321 East Twenty-sixth street, complained that since the beginning of the Lehigh strike he had been unable to get enough coal to supply his customers.

"They raised the price," he said, "and gave us an inferior quality while we could get any, and now they tell us we must go elsewhere. All the trouble is over. The worst of it is that our customers expect us to keep everything, and if they can't get coal here they go to our rivals for everything else in the way of provisions."

"The coal famine of last year spoiled the retail trade in coal," said Mr. Martin Knapp, of 601 First avenue. "I notice that lots of my customers who pay \$9 a ton last winter have managed to get it at \$10.50 now, a little money and pay it by the ton in advance of the cold weather. There are more coal peddlers this year, too. Lots of the men who were put off digging up the streets by the New York Central, and the people at the business and they have cut us out. They deliver the coal to the top floor if necessary, and they have formed an organization by which they get the coal direct from the collieries."

Said Mrs. Charlotte Roche, of 338 East Twenty-fourth street: "The people who think the small dealers get the most profit make a big mistake. The people at the yards charge us what they like. No matter how high the price is we cannot get more than 15 cents for a paiful, and when the price goes up to 20 cents, it is now a little money and pay it by the ton in advance of the cold weather. There are more coal peddlers this year, too. Lots of the men who were put off digging up the streets by the New York Central, and the people at the business and they have cut us out. They deliver the coal to the top floor if necessary, and they have formed an organization by which they get the coal direct from the collieries."

Said Mr. Henry Grube, who keeps a grocery store next to his brother Frederick's, farther east, at 328 East Twenty-third street: "I blame the big stores for taking away business. Our trade has fallen off 75 per cent. in the last few years," he said. "I have to tell you that the big stores are not only taking away business, but they are also taking away the money. They deliver the coal to the top floor if necessary, and they have formed an organization by which they get the coal direct from the collieries."

Mr. Edward Kennedy, who keeps a busy store at 328 East Forty-third street, said: "I do believe the big stores make any difference in the price of coal. We put up the price any time this time of the year, strike or no strike. There's no reason to the man of a place like this. They are more economical than the Lehigh men have quit work, but it is, and from all I see it will go higher yet. If the Government owned the railways I think it would bring about fair prices."

Mr. Henry Asmussen, of 743 First avenue, said the wholesale dealers had raised the price from \$3.25 to \$4 in the past two weeks, but he thought it couldn't go any higher just yet. "The only thing they are up to is to give us short weight, and they are up to that trick. They know we have no means of weighing the coal ourselves. They are more economical than the Lehigh men have quit work, but it is, and from all I see it will go higher yet. If the Government owned the railways I think it would bring about fair prices."

Mr. Patrick Heaney, of 283 East Forty-fifth street, said: "I see by the papers that the strikes are being settled, but the prices are rising just the same. The worst winter months have yet to come, and already coal is 50 cents a ton higher than it ever used to be. They tell us the mines were never so productive as they have been this year, but the people don't get the benefit of it."

Exchanges to Close To-morrow.
The New York Stock Exchange and the Consolidated Coal and Petroleum Exchange will close to-morrow night next Tuesday.

JESSIE WHITE'S SAD DEATH.

A Letter Written by Pauline W. Klein Found on Her Person.

The reports published in several morning papers that Jessie White, the young woman who died last evening at the house of Mrs. Thomas Smith, a midwife, at 189 Stagg street, Brooklyn, after asking that person to perform an operation upon her, are partly erroneous, inasmuch as the girl did not ask such a thing.

What she did ask was that Mrs. Smith prescribe some medicine for her as she was not feeling well. Mrs. Smith, not knowing what was the matter with the girl, positively refused.

At the time Mrs. Smith noticed that the girl's mouth looked sore, as though it had been burned by some acid. Other than this there was nothing to show that she was in any serious trouble.

After the girl died a letter was found in her pocket which read as follows:

I have discovered the person who you were in search of, Jessie White, 189 Stagg street. Yours respectfully,
K.

After reading this letter Police Capt. Kaiser, of the Sixth Precinct, started out to find who "K." was. Late in the evening he arrested Pauline W. Klein, a girl about thirty years old, of 380 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, on suspicion. He took him to the station-house.

Klein maintained that he knew nothing about the case. Capt. Kaiser then got him to write a letter which he compared with the one found on the girl's body. The handwriting was identical. Klein then admitted that he wrote the letter found on the girl, but more than this he would not say.

A theory advanced is that the girl had been betrayed, and in a fit of despondency and sheer loneliness, as it is present stands, there is considerable mystery about the case.

Coroner Lindsay has ordered Klein detained as a witness for the inquest.

The result of the Coroner's inquest this afternoon showed that an abortion had been performed on the girl. Klein was arrested.

SHIPPING THE POLICE CAPTAINS.

The Commissioners to Make Some Necessary Transfers To-day.

The Police Commissioners held a two hours' conference in President French's room last evening, the subject under discussion being the transfer of some of the captains, so as to give the new ones an opportunity to distinguish themselves.

The first snag was the Nineteenth Precinct, in which Mr. Voorhis demurred to any change. He maintained that Capt. Reilly was a new man there, and it was not fair to transfer him simply because of a narrow escape.

It was suggested that Capt. Reilly was anxious to be transferred, but Mr. Voorhis was inexorable and the Nineteenth was passed over.

Gen. Porter does not like the idea of transferring Capt. Westervelt from the Grand Central station to the Mulberry street station, Gen. Meakin to go to the Grand Central station.

Gen. Porter raised the same objection that he did when Westervelt was promoted from a sergeant.

He did not regard his record as unexceptionable, but when called upon by Mr. French to specify any misconduct, he said frankly that he did not know that he could do so, but he was opposed to him anyway.

The Commissioners separated it was pretty generally agreed that they would hold a formal meeting to-day and very quietly make about a dozen transfers, including Capt. Meakin, Hooker, Grant, Alaire and Garland.

JERSEY CITY'S RED-PEPPER BATTLE.

The Women Give Ball and the Husband Will Sue for Divorce.

The principals in the Boyd-Hamilton red-pepper scandal were all in Justice Weed's office, on Gregory street, Jersey City, this morning.

Mrs. John Boyd, the wife of the Clerk of the Board of Freeholders, with her counsel, ex-Mayor Collins, arrived at 10 o'clock and decided to waive examination. She gave bonds to appear on both of the charges made by Mrs. Hamilton and her mother, Mrs. Tolson.

The other two women reached court just after Mrs. Boyd left, with their counsel, and were both placed on the stand to verify their affidavits.

Mrs. Nellie Hamilton swore that when she opened the door of her residence, 168 Grand street, to admit Mrs. Boyd, the latter began the fight by throwing the red pepper into her eyes and then she threw the rest of the box.

Mrs. Tolson also swore that Mrs. Boyd threw the pepper.

After they had left court John Boyd entered, and learned what had passed, and declared that he would sue for a divorce, and declared that all of the trouble was caused by his wife's foolish jealousy.

Mrs. Tolson was arrested last evening on Mrs. Boyd's charge of throwing the pepper, and was taken before Justice Rouget. Boyd furnished her bail.

It is said that Mrs. Boyd is to be arrested again on a charge of malicious mischief, as she is charged with throwing the pepper at the Hamiltons' home on Grand street, the shutters and windows of which were ruined by the bricks Mrs. Boyd hurled through them.

MAYOR HEWITT'S INVITATION.

If He Has New Year's Cheer with the President It Will Be in an Unofficial Way.

It is stated on good authority that Mayor Hewitt has been invited to partake of New Year's cheer with President Cleveland at the White House, either on Sunday or Monday.

THE DAY IN WALL STREET.

VANDERBILT DIVIDENDS CAUSE DISAPPOINTMENT.

Much Interest Manifested in "The World's" Report of the Pacific Railroad Commission—Bulls Lifted Manitoa—Lackawanna Directors Happy—Union Pacific Advances—Governments Steady.

The exclusive publication by THE WORLD of the two reports of the Pacific Railway Commission was the leading topic of conversation in Wall street during the early hours of business to-day.

Investors and speculators have been awaiting definite information concerning these important documents for some time with a great deal of anxiety, and they were accordingly discussed in all their bearings.

Union Pacific stock showed increased strength for a time, and sold up to 85½, but it later yielded half a point.

The whole list after opening a fraction lower took on strength, and the bulls lifted Manitoa from 109½ to 111½, C. C. & I. from 84½ to 86, New England from 87½ to 89, and Missouri Pacific from 98½ to 99½.

This movement, however, came to a sudden halt when news was received from the Grand Central Depot in regard to the Vanderbilt dividend.

For weeks the street has been led to believe from semi-official statements about the enormous business of the companies that the stockholders would receive large dividends, and the feeling was confident even this morning that the directors' meetings would give a much-needed lift to speculation.

Instead of this the Lake Shore and Michigan Central will each pay 2 and the Canada Southern 1½ per cent. This dividend is for the six months and is precisely the same as was made in June for the first half of the year.

The statements rendered are favorable it is true, but it is the dividends and not official reports that the stockholders are after.

The Lake Shore earned 8.15 per cent. on its stock this year, against 4.88 in 1886. It closes the year with a surplus of \$1,145,087, after paying \$262,000 assessment on Nickel Plate stocks and additional payments into the sinking fund of \$250,000. Lackawanna: \$200,000, and Sharon Branch construction, \$187,400. The Michigan Central earned 6.69 per cent., against 5.08 in 1886.

On the stock for the year with a surplus of \$747,742. The Canada Southern's surplus is \$140,000, and the company earned 3.80 per cent. on its stock against 2.71 per cent. last year.

The directors of the Lackawanna also met for dividend purposes this morning, and the prosperous condition of the company's finances placed President Sloan and the directors in a happy frame of mind.

The stockholders will get 1½ per cent. for the quarter which will be earned this month and besides they are vouchsafed the information that the company made fully 12 per cent. on the stock for the year.

The early rise in stocks was followed by a decline of 1½ in Manitoa and of ½ to 1 per cent. in the remainder of the list.

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HUSTED TURNS UP WINKING.

Declaring that He Has No Intention of Getting Out of the Race.

SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.
ALBANY, Dec. 30.—The great and only James W. Husted, of Westchester, was as chipper as ever this morning when he had finished his breakfast at the Dolan House.

He walked around the corridor, and entering his parlor headquarters, saw that ex-Senator Pitta, of Orleans, and Assemblyman Grippen, of Saratoga, had taken possession of the room.

"Anybody been here?" asked the General as he glanced around.

"Too early yet," replied ex-Senator Pitta, "but I expect some of our friends from the western part of the State on the next train."

"See here, Pitta," exclaimed Husted, and for fifteen minutes the man who wants to be Speaker for the sixth time and the ex-Senator held a conference near the windows.

At 10 o'clock THE WORLD's correspondent had a few moments' chat with the wily bird from the heights of Peekskill.

Who said I intended to withdraw from the race?" ejaculated Husted. "I am here and these are my headquarters."

"Does that look as if I had quit so early in the contest?" Why, my dear fellow, you ought to know the way to the top of the mountain. How many members have arrived? Not half a dozen.

Wait till more of the members arrive before you write up anything about the fight. I saw young Cole at breakfast. He was seated at a table with young Hamilton and young Crosby. Of course he expects to be elected. He thinks he will have a walk over.

His friends have circled a story that I will get out of the fight before to-morrow night.

Why, my dear fellow, I have not begun my fight yet, while young Cole has been elected ever since the day he was nominated."

Mr. Fremont Cole, the youthful Schuyler statesman, has the largest crowd of early arrivals and his headquarters are thronged this morning.

Hamilton and Crosby are enlisted in his cause and are ready to pounce upon the rural Assemblymen as soon as they register.

Mr. Cole smiles when told of Husted's boasts.

"If I am not very much mistaken," he said to-day, "Gen. Husted will make the mistake in the caucus nominating me for Speaker."

Sheridan Shook is here. His parlors look like a commissary shop. They are stocked with liquors and cigars from the Morton House.

Shook is solid for Cole. Last year Shook helped to elect Husted and Husted promised to work and vote for Morton for Senator.

Husted went over to Miller. Shook is now having his revenge.

It is said that Cole will receive the support of the Republican Assemblymen from New York, Kings, Richmond and Suffolk counties.

This will amount to nine solid votes.

THROWN FROM A TREMBLE.

Six Stock Cars Smashed to Splinters on the Jersey Meadows.

A disastrous smash-up occurred at 4.30 o'clock this morning on the freight line of Pennsylvania Railroad in Jersey City. Six empty stock cars were thrown over the trestle to the ice-covered meadows forty feet below and smashed to atoms. No one was hurt.

The train was one of twenty-eight cars, which left the freight station at 4.30 to connect with the West Shore over the Brunswick street junction. When at the corner of Sixth and Brunswick streets the train struck the sixth car from the rear broke, and the car was hurled into the air.

The other five followed it with a thundering crash and formed a splintered heap of twisted iron and splintered timbers.

At daylight an army of people from the tenement district surrounded the ruin and smashed the wood secured from the ironwork by a hundred workmen. At 11 o'clock nothing but the ironwork, the badly damaged trestle and the crowd were left.

The managers of the North Hudson Driving Park announce the following entries for the several races to be run to-morrow:

FIRST RACE.
Purse \$200, of which \$50 to the second, for horses under 12 years of age, to start at 12 o'clock; maidens allowed 10 lb.; five furlongs.

SECOND RACE.
Purse \$200, of which \$50 to the second; condition and distance same as first race; maidens allowed 10 lb.; five furlongs.

THIRD RACE.
Purse \$200, of which \$50 to the second, for all ages; selling allowance; horses entered to be sold for \$100 to \$150; with a 5 lb. added for each \$100 up to \$1,500; five furlongs.

FOURTH RACE.
Purse \$200, of which \$50 to the second; for all ages; selling allowance; horses entered to be sold for \$100 to \$150; with a 5 lb. added for each \$100 up to \$1,500; five furlongs.

FIFTH RACE.
Purse \$200, of which \$50 to the second, for all ages; selling allowance; horses entered to be sold for \$100 to \$150; with a 5 lb. added for each \$100 up to \$1,500; five furlongs.

SIXTH RACE.
Purse \$200, of which \$50 to the second, for all ages; selling allowance; horses entered to be sold for \$100 to \$150; with a 5 lb. added for each \$100 up to \$1,500; five furlongs.

Racing at Clifton To-day.
CLIFTON RACE TRACK, Dec. 30.—Weather clear and cold. Attendance light; track rather rough.

First race, five furlongs, won by St. Clare; Spring Eagle second, Splendid fly third. Time, 1:18.

THEY DID NOT STRIKE.

Reading Employees Refuse to Obey the Order.

Trains Moving as Usual Along the Entire System.

After a Long Discussion the Leaders at Reading Passed a Resolution at 5.30 O'clock This Morning Ordering a General Strike—It is Said that the Men Were Expected to Go Out at Noon To-day—Trains Moving as Usual on Many of the Branch Roads—President Corbin is Now on the Scene of Action—The Company Has Nothing to Say—Everything Quiet.

(SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.)
READING DEPOT, Pa., Dec. 30.—Although the order to strike issued by the convention here early this morning was designed to go into effect at noon to-day, there has been no interruption of traffic up to this hour, 4 P. M.

Supt. Cable says that trains are moving freely on the main line and all the branches and the situation is rather better for the company to-day than it was yesterday.

No trouble has been reported to him from anywhere except at Gordon Planes, where the men quit work at 11.30 o'clock this morning.

Gordon Planes is a coal-loading point in the mountains above the line of the road and the men employed there are a separate gang, more closely allied to the miners than to the railroad hands.

At Mahanoy Planes, also on the Frackville branch, the men are not working to-day, but, then, they were not working yesterday either.

Mr. Cable has been informed that fourteen men struck at Port Richmond this morning, but that their places were promptly filled and that work is proceeding as usual.

He says that the usual number of trains has left Port Richmond bound up the road to-day, and the upper terminus bound down, and that there has been no interruption at intervening points.

More applications for work have also been received from old hands to-day than yesterday.

In Reading here all is quiet and the men are not expected to obey the order to strike. The general belief, however, is that there will be strikes at some points on the road this evening, so that the full effect of the order will not be seen before to-morrow morning.

The delegates to the convention went away on the early trains this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—The action of the Reading employees' convention at Reading last night has apparently had little effect this morning in this city. Traffic has been but little interrupted on the Reading lines and work is proceeding at Port Richmond and the other stations here much as usual.

At the general offices both General Manager McLeod and General Supt. Swigard declare that everything is going along satisfactorily and that they do not anticipate any trouble as a result of the order for a general strike of miners and railroad men at Reading.

President Corbin came over from New York this morning to attend the last meeting of the receivers prior to the dissolution of the receivership, which by order of the Court occurs at midnight to-morrow.

Austin Corbin, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, went to Philadelphia last evening. He is now on the scene of action of the trouble with the employees of the road.

Vice-President Maxwell received a special despatch this morning saying that the convention of miners and railroad men at Reading in its all-night session last night had resolved to renew the strike of the railway employees, but he declined to make any comment to a World reporter.

The situation seems to be this," said Editor Seward, of the Coal Trade Journal. "The strikers never gain anything when they strike against a wealthy employer and they have learned the lesson. They select some employer who is not able to stand a fight and he is compelled to do that which he cannot afford or go to the wall."

"It was so with Reading. The road was down or the men could never have got the concessions made. The road could not afford it, but was obliged to come down in order to carry out its financial agreements. Now Mr. Corbin has got the road on its feet, and he is ready to fight, or in other words, to manage the property himself."

I have seen in my time strikes and labor troubles before the mining business of the Scranton and Lehigh regions out of the hands of individuals and small corporations into combinations and powerful corporations which have a right to stand up to the miners.

The Schuylkill region is the last to remain in the hands of individual miners, but these strikes will force them to unite, and combination prices will follow. They select some employer who is not able to stand a fight and he is compelled to do that which he cannot afford or go to the wall."

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